

AFTER TWENTY YEARS, the United Nations has grown from 50 to 114 members and now occupies this shining tower amid Manhattan's soaring skyline. Things were different on April 25, 1945, when the U.N. was born in San Francisco. See Page 216.

61-8446

IPS photo bulletin

CPYRGHT

Second Man in the U.S.A. 200

Hubert Humphrey embarks on his Vice Presidential career. President Johnson's second brings to the new job the tireless zest, brilliance and feeling for his fellowman that marked his Senate progress.

Countdown for Safety 208

Scientists deliberately cause the KIWI nuclear-powered rocket engine to destroy itself. The result: a brilliant flash--and proof that accidents to such engines in space would not create a radiation hazard.

Independence Day 210

The Fourth of July is a day of noble words and noisy celebration commemorating the nation's birth. Some recent pictures of the American scene help lend new meaning to some noble words from the past.

Recent Singles 220

A Lesson in Comedy 221

The success of Negro actress Diana Sands in the Broadway comedy, "The Owl and the Pussycat," indicates the growing importance of Negro actors and writers today in the United States theatrical world.

MARCH 1965

NUMBER 14



Second Man in the U.S.A.

CPYRGHT

Washington has a word for Hubert H. Humphrey, Vice President of the United States. It is "ebullient." For his bubbling good cheer or for his constant ferment of ideas, the word is equally apt. Talkative, almost boundlessly energetic, politically tough and dogged, he works, he says "on the basis that you live only once and ought to live as fully as you can." Here, Humphrey swaps jokes with former colleagues in the U.S. Senate, over whose sessions it is now his duty to preside. On his first day they hilariously chaffed the country's most active orator about his enforced silence while others spoke. But their respect for him has often been made plain. In 1961 when he was elected Democratic Whip, Senate Democrats gave him a silver whip with a labored but sincere testimonial to Humphrey's ability to herd them into line by the "snap of his intellectual brilliance, the quick crack of his wit and the enveloping coil of his affection."

Silent as the Vice President must be at times, on other occasions he ably carries President Johnson's message to both American and foreign ears.



CEREMONIAL OFFICE for the Senate's presiding officer. 288



WORKING OFFICE reflects more typical activity. 290

The Vice President: Lyndon Johnson's Personal Delegate

CPYRGHT

HUBERT HUMPHREY'S CHIEF DUTY is to succeed to the Presidency if need be. But President Lyndon B. Johnson, having suggested to American voters the man he felt best fitted to take over in emergency, is not letting his talents stand by unused. The 53-year-old Humphrey is one of the busiest men in Washington. First he acts as Johnson's representative at the Capitol, seeking passage of his chief's legislative program. "Talk to Hubert," the President tells Congressmen. "He will know what I know." To keep informed of top-level plans and action, Humphrey sits in on Cabinet meetings. He is also a member of the National Security Council and chairman of the Space Council. He supervises the Equal Job Opportunity, the Civil Rights and the Anti-poverty programs. He must help solve problems in agriculture; make systematic trips abroad, reporting back to the White House, State Department and the Congress "on steps to advance peace in the world" and resume some presidential entertaining of important visitors. The Vice President carries out his new duties with vigor and joy.





IN SIXTEEN YEARS of cooperation Johnson and Humphrey have become "the greatest political tandem I've ever seen," says a veteran of the Washington scene.

65-292



DIPLOMATIC DUTY is especially happy for Humphrey when the Important Visitor is a good and longtime friend, Canadian Prime Minister Lester Pearson.

65-292

Throughout His Career, a Man Adored by Labor, Liberals, Farmers, Youth



65-289

As senator and trusted lieutenant of President John F. Kennedy (above, left), Humphrey worked tirelessly in the Congress toward translating Kennedy goals into laws, later helped President Johnson achieve their enactment. He led the historic floor fight for the Civil Rights Act of 1964. But civil rights, the Peace Corps, the Wilderness Bill, the nuclear-test-ban treaty, federal aid to education--all these were Humphrey causes before the Kennedy-Johnson administration took them up. "I am pro-people," says Hubert Humphrey.



FOR NEGROES' MARCH on Washington in 1963, supporting civil rights, Humphrey carries his state's sign.

65-291



MINNESOTA FARMERS and small businessmen welcome back the man they sent to represent them in Washington. The state's progressive policies helped shape Humphrey, who was mayor of Minneapolis, Minnesota's largest city, at 32.



COLLEGE STUDENTS in a Western town mob the Senator. His liberal policies attract the academic community, which flocks to hear him wherever he speaks. His career indeed began at a university, teaching political science.



THE FAMILY, except for son Douglas who was offstage, received an ovation at the 1964 Democratic convention. Left to right are Mrs. Muriel Humphrey, young Hubert's wife, Nancy Lee; the nominee; sons Robert and Hubert III; daughter Nancy and her husband, Jirice Solomonson.

Statesman's Model Family Life---'We Run a Happy Ship'



Although the government is househunting for an official mansion better suited to the Vice Presidency's prestige--which has vastly increased in the last two decades--and to the requirements of state entertaining, the Humphreys would just as soon not leave their comfortable home of sixteen years. The children who grew up here have married or gone off to school, been replaced now by Secret Service guards in the old playroom and a press secretary for Mrs. Humphrey. But it is still the unpretentious, cheerful home of a family that identifies and involves itself with the millions of average Americans.



DAUGHTER NANCY'S HILL vies with White House call.

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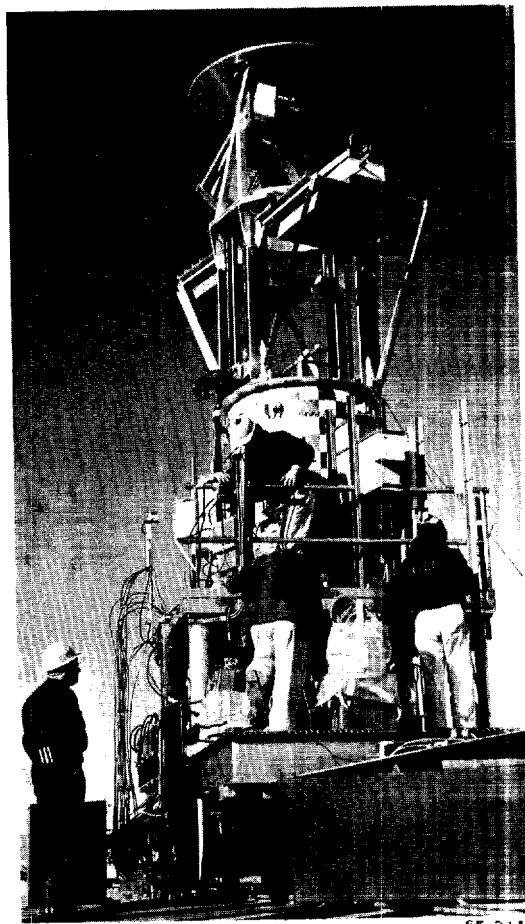
OFF TO WORK—Cousin
Humphrey will return to work.
He sleeps only six or seven
hours, receives many calls,
are home with family and
outs or coming on the road.



SENTIMENTAL GRAY—
FATHER gets a big smile
from Vicki, 10, and her brother.
They are two good kids who
for frequent returns to
Minnesota.

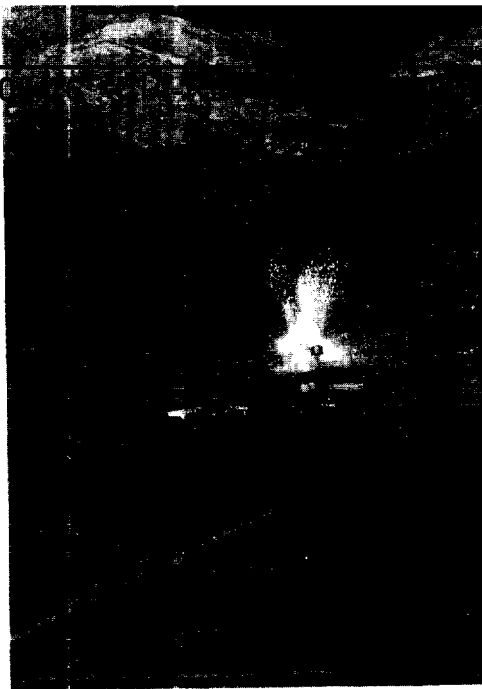
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Technicians prepare for Kiwi-TNT after the reactor, mounted on a railway car, was moved to the desert.



65-111

KIWI-TNT: Countdown for Safety



65-112

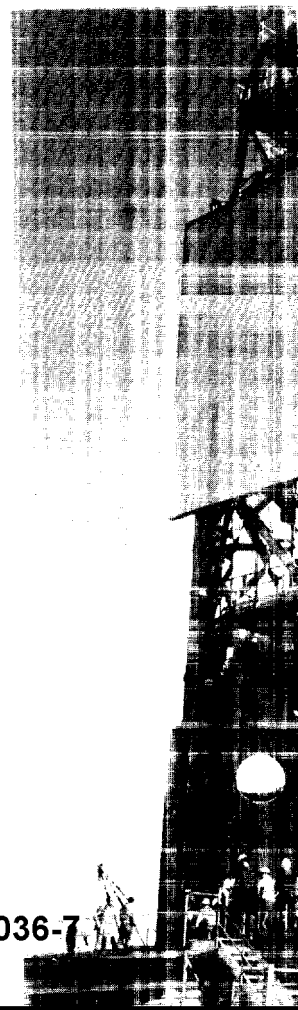
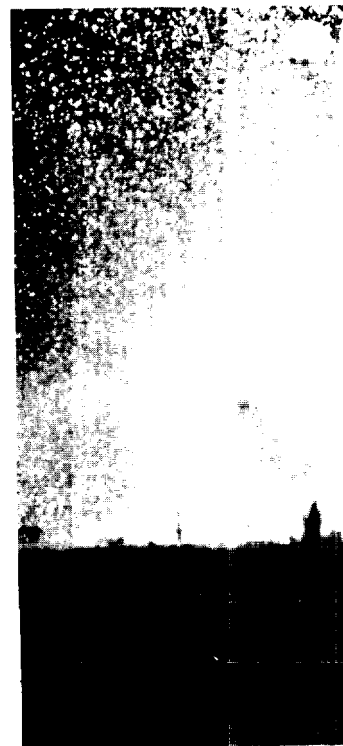
On the morning of January 12, 1965, a tall metal structure containing a nuclear rocket reactor called Kiwi sat on a railway car in an isolated Nevada desert. This reactor, completely unlike any other nuclear device, had been modified so that its uranium-graphite core would reach a temperature high enough to destroy the reactor. This Transient Nuclear Test -- TNT for short -- was vital to the development of a nuclear reactor safe for propulsion of rockets in space. If the Kiwi could use its own nuclear energy to destroy itself without creating a radiation hazard, then a larger, safe rocket reactor might be built.

In a control building 180 meters from the reactor, United States scientists began the countdown for Kiwi-TNT. At zero, there was a brilliant flash of light. White-hot pieces of structural material flew through the air. In less than one second, uncontrolled fission in the reactor fuel core caused Kiwi to disappear entirely in a puff of smoke.

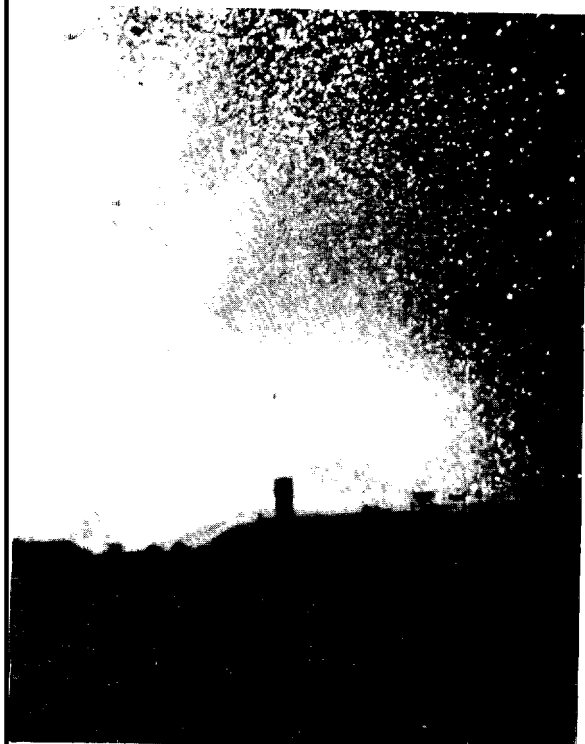
This test and many auxiliary experiments performed during the deliberate destruction of the reactor were successful. As expected, radiation was far below the level considered acceptable by the Federal Radiation Council for peacetime operations. At a 16-kilometer distance the Kiwi result equalled

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Scene of the blast was the site of a permanent site of the Nuclear Rocket Development Section.



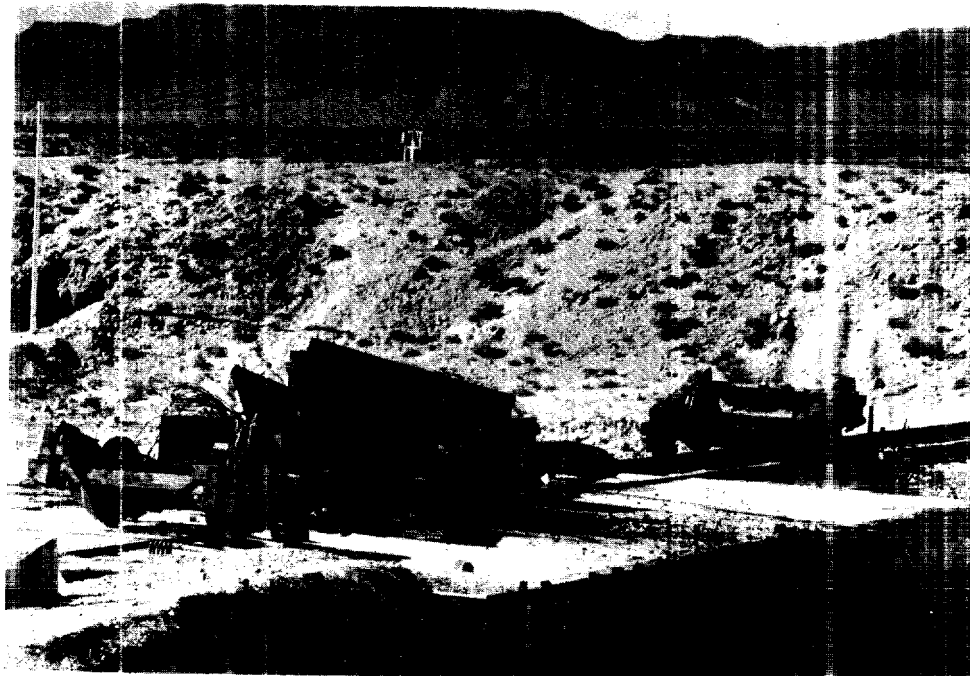
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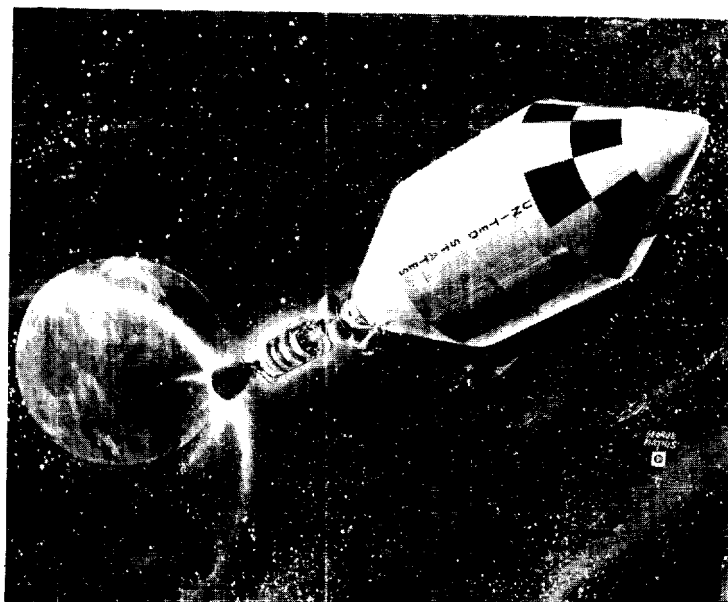
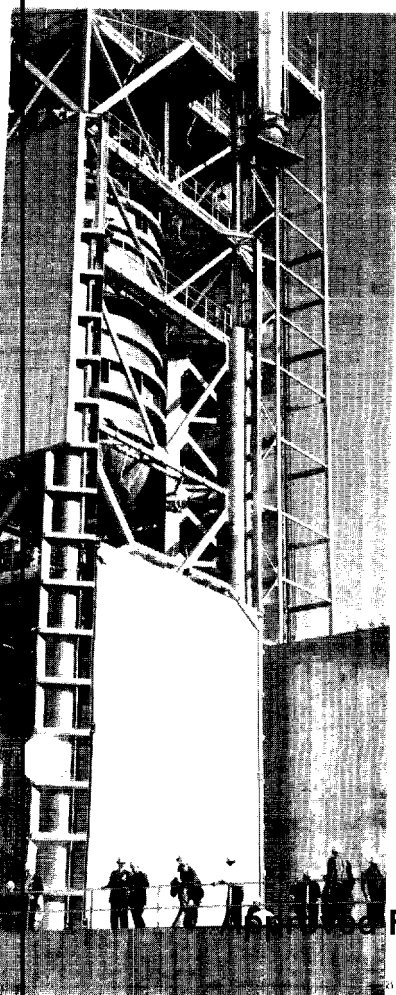
65-313

Kiwi vanishes in fiery fragments. Deliberately uncontrolled fission vaporized graphite in the reactor core resulting in instantaneous destruction.

Only the railway car, broken by the blast, remained after the test.



65-314



65-315

larger rocket engine (far left) named NERVA (Nuclear Engine for Rocket Vehicle Application), is being tested in Nevada near the site of Kiwi-TNT. NERVA is based largely on data gained from the development and testing of a series of Kiwi reactors. Ultimately, nuclear power may be used for the third stage of the Saturn rocket (pictured at left) designed to carry men and materials to the surface of the moon.



ON JULY 4, 1965
*The American people
 celebrate the 189th
 anniversary of the
 signing of their
 Declaration of
 Independence, which
 declared the birth of
 the new nation. The
 American struggle
 for liberty has
 inspired people
 of other lands to
 seek independence.
 Ideas of some
 American patriots
 who led the cause
 of freedom are
 printed on these
 pages, together
 with photographs
 that show their
 relevance today.*

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INDEPENDENCE DAY ought to be



Adams 59-969-2

solemnized with pomp and parades, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward, forevermore."

JOHN ADAMS, 1768-1826

2-4370

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“WHEN A MAN assumes a public trust, he should consider himself
as public property.” Thomas Jefferson, 3rd President (1801-1809)
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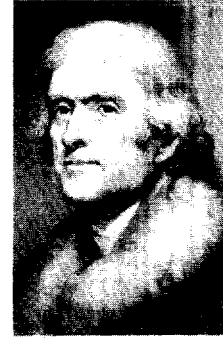


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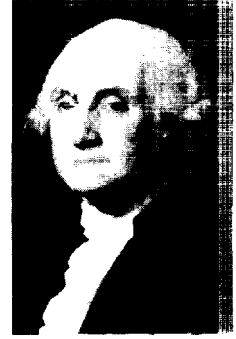
Madison

49-2605



Jefferson

49-1871



Washington

"WE MAY define a republic to be as a government which derives all its powers directly or indirectly from the great body of the people . . . not from . . . a favored class."

James Madison, 4th President (1809-1817)



"IN A FREE and republican government, you cannot restrain the voices of the multitude."

George Washington, 1st President (1789-1797)





59-19786

"IF A MAN empties his purse into his head,
no man can take it away from him.
An investment in knowledge always
pays the best interest."

Benjamin Franklin



57-21709

54-13574

"WERE IT LEFT TO ME
to decide whether we should
have a government without
newspapers, or newspapers
without a government, I
should not hesitate a
moment to prefer the latter."

Jefferson

"THE RELIGION THEN
of every man must be left
to the conviction and
conscience of every man;
and it is the right of
every man to exercise it
as these may dictate."

Approved For Release

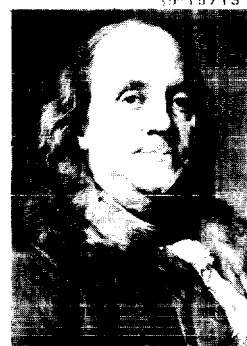
Madison



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"O YE THAT love mankind!
Ye that dare oppose not only the tyranny
but the tyrant, stand forth! . . .
O receive the fugitive, and prepare
in time, an asylum for mankind!"

Thomas Paine



Franklin

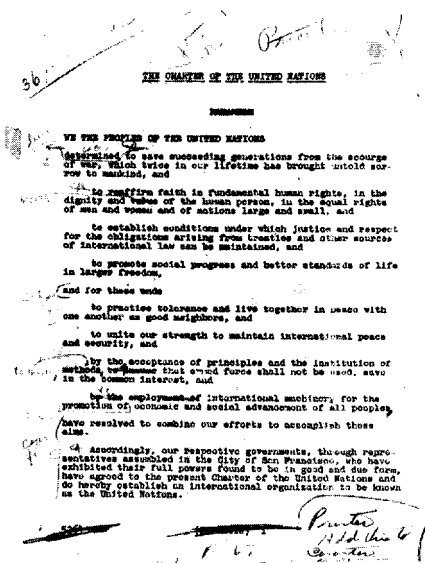


Paine



"THE GOD WHO gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time."

Jefferson



*Even the final draft was full
of last minute revisions.*

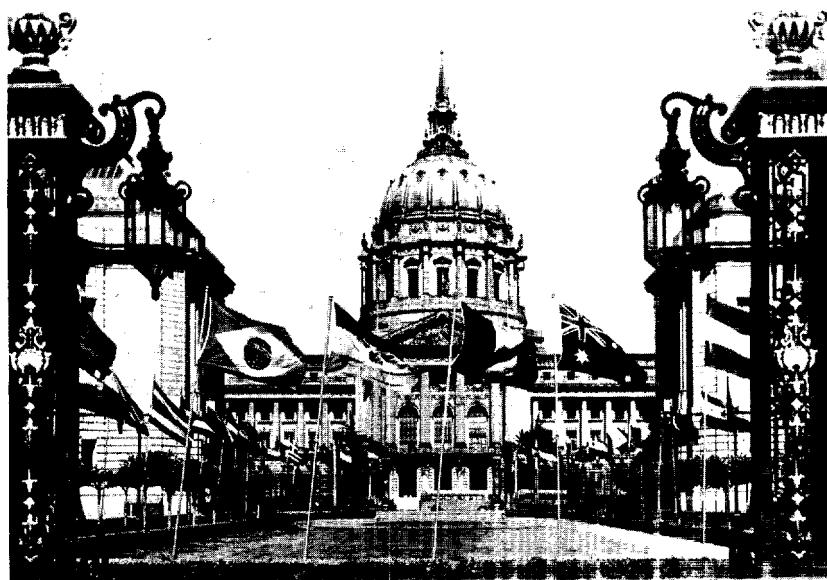
WHEN THE U.N. WAS BORN



Special committees were appointed to draft each section of the Charter. Dr. V.A. Belaunde, Peru, (photo at extreme left) and Joseph Paul-Boncour, France present their views.

Twenty years ago, on April 25, 1945, representatives of 50 nations assembled in San Francisco, California. A monumental task confronted them -- to write a charter for a world organization that would prevent a third world war. For two months the delegates proposed, considered, argued and finally agreed upon the shape of an organization they hoped would maintain international peace and security in the future.

Conference leaders decided to use the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals -- an outline previously drawn up by Great Britain, the Republic of China, the Soviet Union and the United States -- as a basis for discussion. The delegates were given time to submit amendments and new proposals. There were many questions. To what extent should the Security Council have veto power? What would be the basis for voting rights in the General Assembly? How would the operating costs be met? Every issue was endlessly debated until the Charter had been hammered into a workable document.



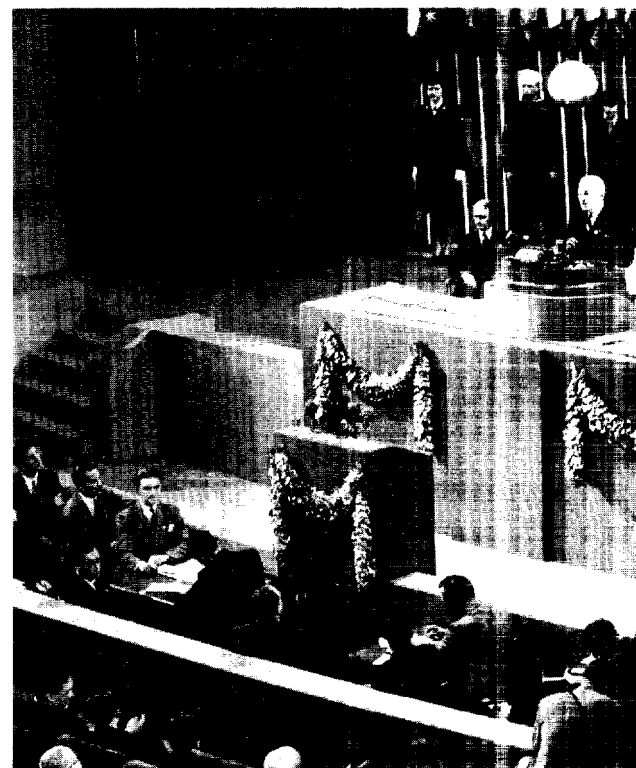
Flags of the assembled nations line the Court of Honor at the San Francisco Civic Center, scene of the Conference.



The ten plenary sessions, which brought together all the delegates, were held in the Opera House.

'We the Peoples Have Resolved . . .'

The last act of the international drama in San Francisco's Civic Center took place in the resplendent setting of the Opera House. There, after the draft of the Charter had been changed and amended to the last time, the delegates held their closing session. On June 26, 1945, the representatives of all the nations present signed the Charter, which was described by U. S. President Harry S. Truman as "a declaration of great faith by the nations of the earth--faith that war is of inevitable, faith that peace can be maintained." By October 24, 1945, the Charter had been ratified by enough of the nations required to make it a binding document. This made an international body working for peace a reality. The United Nations was born.



President Truman, at the closing session, urged all nations to translate the lofty words of the U.N. Charter into worthy deeds for all the kind.



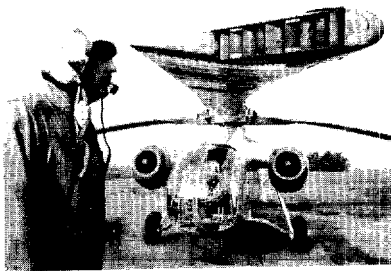
Foreign Commissar V.M. Molotov of the Soviet Union, U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, and Foreign Minister Anthony Eden of Great Britain (left to right) discuss an amendment at start of conference



49-3599

With the U.N. symbol, Ambassador Wellington Koo, Republic of China, was first to sign.





65-490: Test pilot with new Hughes "hot cycle" jet-powered helicopter



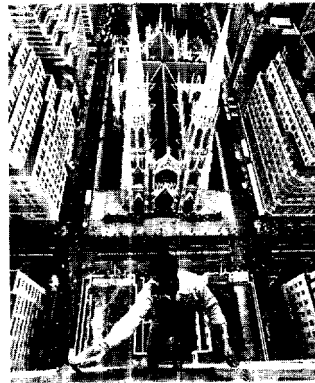
65-483: Nuclear sub Dace on sea trials in Gulf of Mexico



65-317: Government career women chosen to receive fifth annual award for outstanding service. (For use with Feature No. F-65-66)



65-492: Improved KC-135B tanker in refueling test near Mt. Rainier, Washington.



65-489: Window washer in New York; St. Patrick's Cathedral in background



65-488: Fountain and Unisphere of New York World's Fair at night

Leadership of the 89th Congress



CARL HAYDEN
(D., Ariz.)
Senate President
Pro Tempore
(63-1542)



MIKE MANSFIELD
(D., Mont.)
Senate Majority
Leader
(65-282)



RUSSELL LONG
(D., La.)
Asst. Senate
Majority Leader
(65-226)



EVERETT DIRKSEN
(R., Ill.)
Senate Minority
Leader
(65-283)



THOMAS FUCHL
(R., Calif.)
Asst. Senate
Minority Leader



JOHN MC CORMACK
(D., Mass.)
Speaker of the House
(65-285)



CARL ALBERT
(D., Okla.)
House Majority
Leader
(63-1556)



HALE BOGGS
(D., La.)
Asst. House
Majority Leader
(63-1557)



GERALD FORD
(R., Mich.)
House Minority
Leader
(65-227)



LESLIE ARENDS
(R., Ill.)
Asst. House
Minority Leader
(63-1559)

SHE starts the action with a bang of fists against a door, demanding to be let in. The play is Bill Manhoff's *The Owl and the Pussycat*. Offstage, for ten years talented actress Diana Sands tried just as impatiently to break through Broadway's unadmitted color barrier. It was cracking gradually from determined assaults (see next page). However, Diana won nothing but Negro roles--and critics' high praise. Suddenly this season her name is in lights for her first star part, one for which she competed against white actresses. Because it is a non-Negro role, it is a Negro player's highest prize yet. And audiences accept her. "It's good the breakthrough came in a comedy," she says. "People who come to serious plays are already convinced. It's nice to think there's a lesson in comedy."

A Lesson in Comedy



PUSSYCAT is sharp-clawed, soft, innocent and wise. The role is an instructive exercise in versatility by Diana, who made her name in "problem plays." Alan Alda is the "cat."





65-388

FIRST negro president of stage actors' union is Frederick O'Neal.

Other 'Firsts' in New York Theater World

This is the first year of Frederick O'Neal's three-year term as spokesman for all American stage players. President of Actor's Equity Association, this fine Negro actor works persistently to induce producers, dramatists, directors, choreographers and agents--on and off Broadway--to create more openings for Negroes. He reports that the number of jobs for Negro actors has leaped in the last two years. "A whole army of people from whom one has never heard, most of them black," says playwright James Baldwin, "are finding their voices and changing our consciousness." Of the record number of five plays by Negroes in New York this season, three one-act productions are by LeRoi Jones, poet and teacher. Of *Dutchman*, *The Slave* and *The Toilet*, a Negro actor close to Jones comments, "He's still doing 'Negro' plays aimed at a white audience. When he can write for both races, he'll be our great writer." The late Lorraine Hansberry, author of *The Sign in Sidney Brustein's Window*, had a broader aim. Her plays, though peopled with many Negroes, are about the human condition.



LeROI JONES (on chair), important new talent in the American theater shares a lunch break with the producing staff on the stage of his play, 'The Toilet'. His writing is often shocking, brutal, nightmarish and obscene.



65-445



JAMES BALDWIN (right) clownes at rehearsal Blues for Mr. Charlie with director Burgess Meredith. It is his first Broadway play.

LORRAINE HANSBERRY lived just long enough to see her second Broadway play open. Her first, Raisin in the Sun, won New York City award in 1959.